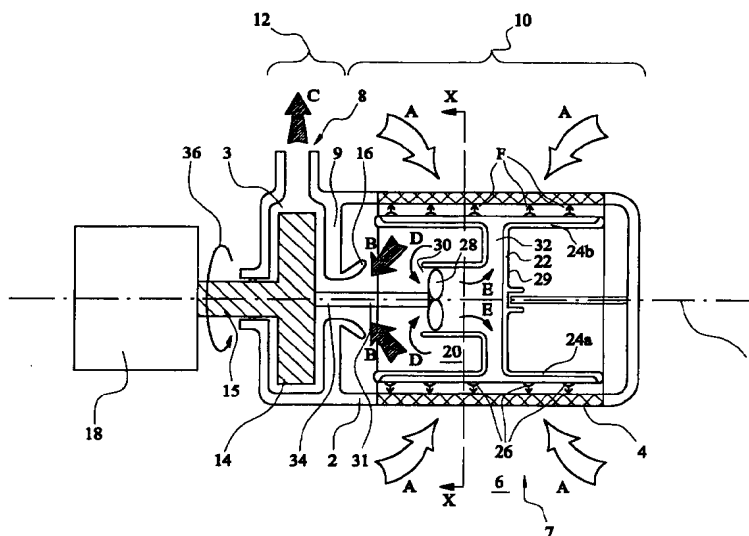




INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : B01D 29/11, 29/68, A01K 63/04, B01D 35/26	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/61258 (43) International Publication Date: 19 October 2000 (19.10.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB00/01109 (22) International Filing Date: 23 March 2000 (23.03.00) (30) Priority Data: 9907880.0 8 April 1999 (08.04.99) GB (71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: HOSFORD, James, Peter [GB/GB]; Rotorflush Filters Limited, Langmoor Manor, Charmouth, Bridport, Dorset DT6 6BU (GB). (74) Agent: ARCHER, Philip, B.; Urquhart-Dykes & Lord, New Priestgate House, 57 Priestgate, Peterborough PE1 1JX (GB).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>

(54) Title: PUMPS AND FILTER ASSEMBLIES



(57) Abstract

A combined pump and filter assembly (7) and a method of operating such an assembly (7). The assembly comprising backwashing means (29) for the filter assembly (4). The assembly (7) comprising means for, and the method including, offsetting the tendency for an increase in pump output (8) flow resistance to cause an increase in fluid flow (D) to the backwashing assembly (29). In particular means are provided for, and the method includes, increasing the backwashing flow (D) in response to an increase in the pump output flow (C). The combined assembly (7) comprises a single unit. The means for offsetting may be provided by dual pump means (14, 28) for the main pump output (8) and the backwashing function. The dual pump means (14, 28) may be drivingly connected to a common drive (18). The backwashing means (29) are arranged so that a supply of fluid for the backwashing means (29) is provided from a suction side of the main pump (12).

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece		Republic of Macedonia	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon		Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

-1-

PUMPS AND FILTER ASSEMBLIES

5 This invention relates to a method and apparatus related to pumps and filter assemblies. A particular application of the invention is to aquatic situations such as ponds and aquariums and the like, but the method and apparatus is applicable outside this field.

10 There is disclosed in our granted prior patent GB2 293 333B a pump and filter assembly having great practical utility in which provision is made for automatic backflushing of the filter by a corresponding flow of the liquid medium being filtered.

15 We have discovered that the assembly disclosed in our prior patent is susceptible of improvement in respect of the backflushing function as explained below.

20 We have determined that there would be benefit in providing an improved system for regulating the fluid pressure in the supplies from the pump assembly to, respectively, the pump output (typically a fountain or something of that sort in an aquatic situation), and the supply of fluid to the filter backflushing assembly itself.

25 Typically, what happens in normal usage with the prior system disclosed in GB 2,293 333 is that when the back pressure on the main output line is increased, the flow to the backflushing system increases. This is because
30 the backflushing supply is taken from a T-connection on the output from the pump, the increase in the resistance to the flow from the pump in the main output line therefore causes an enhanced flow to the backflushing assembly. In simple terms the pump output takes the line of lesser resistance,
35 which with increased resistance in the main output line

-2-

will be, to the backflush assembly. With increased resistance in the main output line however the overall outlet flow from and through the pump will decrease. This occurs particularly in the case of a centrifugal pump, where the pump output increases as the resistance in the pump output line decreases. Consequently there is less need for the backflushing since less overall flow is entrained into the assembly and so less blockage occurs. The increase in backflushing flow in this situation is therefore not required. In fact this increase in backflushing flow in this situation is undesirable since it diverts flow and pump effort from the main output line.

In the opposite situation when the resistance in the main output line decreases the reverse occurs. Namely the flow in the main output line increases and the backflushing flow will be reduced. Overall though the flow through the pump will increase. However with the overall flow increasing there is more likelihood of the filter being blocked and so what would ideally be required is an increase in the backflushing flow in such a situation.

It can therefore be seen that with the arrangement disclosed in GB 2,293,333 the changes in backflushing flow in response to changes in the main output line resistance and overall flow are the opposite of what would desirably be required.

Having discovered this latter factor, we have invented a solution to the problem whereby the tendency for the backflushing supply to increase when the main pump output resistance increases and the main output flow decreases, is at least partially offset and/or which provides improvements generally to pump and filter assemblies.

According to a first aspect of the present invention there is provided a combined pump and filter assembly as

-3-

described in the appended claims 1 to 12.

According to a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of operating a combined pump and filter assembly as described in appended claims 13 to 16.

5 Accordingly, in its broadest aspect, the present invention seeks to provide a means whereby the tendency for the backflushing supply to increase when the main output is subjected to increased flow resistance, is offset at least in part.

10 In one embodiment, this offsetting effect is achieved by the provision of dual pumping means. In the embodiment, the increased flow resistance in the output from one of the pumping means (the main pumping means) reduces its output flow, but does not reduce to the same extent the output
15 flow in the other pumping means. Where the dual pump means are entirely separate, there is effectively little or no output effect on the second pumping means, except if they have a common drive and the increased load on the main pump slows down the second pump.

20

The present invention will now be described by way of example only with reference to the following figures in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic cross section of a pump and
25 filter assembly according to the present invention;

Figure 2 is a schematic section along section X-X of the filter and pump assembly of figure 1;

Figure 3 is a schematic cross section similar to that of figure 1 of a second embodiment of the pump and filter
30 assembly according to the present invention;

Figures 4 and 5 are schematic cross sections of further embodiments of pump and filter assemblies according to the present invention;

Figure 6 is an axial view of the radial flow
35 backwashing impellor of the embodiments shown in figures 4

-4-

and 5.

Referring to figure 1 there is shown a combined pump and filter assembly 7 comprising a filter section 10 and a pump section 12 all housed within a generally cylindrical housing 2. The pump and filter assembly 7 is disposed about a central axis 1 with the filter section 10 towards one axial end and the pump section 12 towards the other. Within the housing 2 an internal partition 9 divides the pump section 12 from the filter section 10. A central passageway 16 is defined within the partition 9 interconnecting the filter section 10 with the pump section 12.

The pump section 12 is of a centrifugal type and comprises a rotary impellor 14 mounted inside the housing 2 and within a pump chamber 3 defined by the housing 2 and partition 9. The impellor 14 is arranged to rotate about the central axis 1, as shown by arrow 36. A shaft 15 extends from the impellor 14, through the housing 2, and drivingly connects the impellor 14 to a motor 18. The central passageway 16 provides the inlet to the pump section 12, whilst in a portion of the housing 2 radially outward of the impellor 14 there is an outlet 8.

The portion of the housing 2 of the filter section 10 and the partition 9 define an internal filter chamber 20. A portion of the housing 2 of the filter section 10 comprises a filter screen assembly 4. Typically this filter screen assembly 4 extends around a significant if not the entire circumference of the housing 2. The filter screen assembly 4 is of a conventional configuration and comprises a mesh or filter. The filter assembly 4 is arranged so that working fluid from a surrounding region 6 outside of the housing 2 can flow through the filter assembly 4 into the internal chamber 20, whilst any entrained solids, or particles above a certain size, within the working fluid are obstructed by the filter assembly 4 and are prevented

-5-

from entering the internal chamber 20. Accordingly the flow of working fluid from the surrounding region 6 through into the internal chamber 20 is filtered by the filter assembly 4.

5 A backwash assembly 29 is rotatably mounted about the central axis 1 within the filter chamber 20. The backwash assembly 29 comprises pair of arm members 22 which extend radially from a central hub. At the distal end of each of the arms 22 there is an axially extending rail member
10 24a,24b. The backwash assembly 29 is mounted and configured such that the rail members 24a,24b are in close proximity to the inside of the filter screen assembly 4 with the rail members 24a,24b extending axially substantially over the axial length of the filter screen assembly 4. Conduits 32
15 for, in use, the passage of backwashing fluid are defined within the backwash assembly and extend from an inlet 30 in the central hub of the backwash assembly, through the arms 22 and along the rail members 24a,24b. Along the length of each of the rail members 24a,24b there are a series of
20 nozzles 26 which are interconnected with the conduits 32. Whilst the nozzles 26 are directed radially outwardly towards the filter assembly 4, they are also angled relative to the radial direction and directed backward relative to the direction of rotation of the backwash
25 assembly 29. By this arrangement, in use, backwashing fluid supplied to the conduit 32 will issue from the nozzles 32 and will be directed against the filter screen assembly 4. Furthermore this flow of backwashing fluid from the nozzles 26 will also provide a driving moment to rotate the
30 backwashing assembly 29 about the central axis 1. As a result, as the backwashing assembly 29 rotates a stream of backwashing fluid will be directed via the nozzles 26 against the radially inside of the entire circumference of the filter assembly 4.

35 In fluid communication with the backwash assembly

-6-

inlet 30 and filter chamber 20 there is a backwash supply pump means 31 which is distinct from the main pump 12. The backwash supply pump means 31 comprises a backwash impellor 28 which is rotatably mounted about the central axis 1, coaxially with and within the circular inlet 30 to the conduit 32 of the backwash assembly 29. The backwash impellor 28 is of an axial flow type. In this embodiment a backwash impellor shaft 34 drivingly interconnects the backwash impellor 28 to the main pump impellor 14 and so to the motor 18. Accordingly, in use, the backwash impellor 28 is rotated about the central axis 1, drawing in working fluid from the filter chamber 20, which is then directed into the backwash conduit 32 to provide a supply flow of backwashing fluid to the nozzles 26.

In operation the motor 18 drives and rotates the main pump impellor 14 and the backwash supply impellor 28. Working fluid, which may include entrained particles and debris, from the region 6 surrounding the assembly is then drawn into the filter section 10 through the filter screen assembly 4, as shown generally by arrows A. Working fluid passes through the filter screen assembly 4 whilst the debris and particles within the working fluid will be trapped by the filter assembly 4. The majority of the fluid passing through the filter screen assembly 4 and into the filter chamber 20 is then drawn into the suction side of pump section 12 through the central passageway 16 and inlet to the main pump as shown by arrow B. The main pump impellor 14 works on this fluid and the fluid is then discharged and pumped through the outlet 8, as shown by arrow C. A smaller proportion of the fluid within the filter chamber 20 however is entrained by the backwash impellor 28 into the backwashing assembly 29, as shown by arrow D to be used as backwashing fluid. This backwashing fluid is then driven and propelled by the backwash impellor through the conduits 32 in the backwash assembly 29 and out

-7-

through the nozzles 26 in the rail assemblies, as indicated by arrows E and F. This flow of fluid out of the nozzles 26 rotates the backwashing assembly 29 and backwashes the filter screen assembly 4. Backwashing occurring by virtue of the flow of fluid F from the nozzles 26 being directed in the reverse direction to the general flow direction through the filter assembly 4. Accordingly any particles and debris trapped in the filter assembly screen 4 will be dislodged and forced radially outwards, away from the filter screen assembly 4 by the nozzle flow F. The filter screen assembly 4 is thereby substantially kept clear and unobstructed.

As the main pump impellor 14 rotational speed increases, possibly as a result reduced resistance at the pump outlet 8, the overall flow of working fluid through the assembly 7 will increase. This increases the likelihood of the filter screen assembly 4 becoming blocked since more entrained particles and debris will be drawn into the filter assembly 4. With this arrangement and system 7 however a relationship is maintained between the rotational speed of the main pump impellor 14 and the backwashing impellor 28. This relationship is provided by linking the main pump impellor 14 and backwashing impellor 28 via shaft 34. Consequently as the main pump impellor 14 speed increases, the flow of backwashing fluid and backwashing of the filter screen assembly 4 will also be increased. This increased backwashing will offset the increased amount of entrained particles and debris drawn into the filter assembly 4 as a result of the increased flow. The required degree of backwashing and clearance of debris and entrained particles from the filter screen assembly 4 to keep the filter screen assembly 4 clear and unobstructed, is therefore provided automatically by this system 7. Furthermore by this arrangement since changes in the flow resistance at the pump output 8 will cause the pump

-8-

impellor 14 to slow down, the backwashing impellor 28 will also slow and the backwashing flow will be reduced. Consequently the configuration of the system provides a means for offsetting the tendency for an increase in the output resistance at the pump outlet 8 to cause an increase in fluid flow to the backwashing assembly 29. Accordingly this addresses the above mentioned problem with the current prior art type of arrangements discussed above.

The problems of the backwashing flow and main pump output 8 flow effecting each other, which are present with the conventional arrangements are also mitigated and reduced in the present invention by the backwashing flow being drawn and provided from the suction, inlet, side of the pump section 12. This can be contrasted with the previous conventional arrangement, described in GB 2,234,168, in which the backwashing flow is drawn from the pressure side and outlet of the main pump.

Further advantages of the arrangement according to present invention are that it is a simple, combined pump and filter unit which utilises the filtered working fluid to provide the backwashing and automatically keep the filter clear. Debris is also kept out of the pump section 14 with the pump being protected being jammed by debris and entrained particles in the fluid. Furthermore the close proximity of the pump section 12 and filter section 10 within a combined unit and housing 2 reduces the possibility of additional particles being entrained within the fluid as the fluid flows from the filter section 10 to the pump section 12.

In this embodiment a main pump 14 and a separate backwashing pump 28 which is disposed with the backwashing pump inlet 30 on the suction side of the main pump 14 is provided, with the main pump 14 and backwashing pump 28 drivingly connecting the backwashing pump 28 to the main pump 14. In this way the main pump 14 and backwashing pump

-9-

28 are functionally connected so that in use the tendency for an increase in main pump 14 output 8 flow C to cause an increase in fluid flow to the backwashing assembly 29 is offset. Accordingly by this functional connection in this way according to the invention, an decrease in main pump 8 output 8 flow C (due for example to an increase in main pump output 8 resistance) does not lead to an increase in backwashing flow F. On the contrary, and preferably such an decrease in main output 8 flow C causes an decrease in backwashing flow F. Similarly in the reverse situation, the functional connection according to the invention ensures that when an increase in main output 8 flow C occurs the backwashing flow F is at least maintained and preferably is increased.

A further advantage of this arrangement 7 is that the arrangement 7 is significantly more efficient than the prior arrangement and in particular than the arrangement described in GB 2,293,333. With the prior arrangement, of which that described GB 2,293,333 is typical, the fluid for backwashing is taken from a Tee junction in the output of the pump. Such a Tee connection introduces friction resistance and inefficiencies in the flow of backwashing fluid. Furthermore the arrangement of conduits to supply the upstream backwashing assembly also introduces further losses. Typically with units similar to that described in GB 2,393,333, using various different pumps of both centrifugal and positive displacements types, 20 to 25% of the pump output may be required to supply the backwashing assembly. This represents 20-25% of the overall power requirement, in order to provide sufficient flow to the backwashing nozzles. Using the arrangement 7 of the present invention incorporating a separate backwashing pump and impellor 28 it has been found that only 7-10% of the total power is required to provide an equivalent backwashing flow F. Accordingly the arrangement 7 of the present invention

-10-

provides a significant reduction in the total power required and an improvement in efficiency.

A second embodiment of the present invention is shown in figure 3. This embodiment is generally similar to that described with reference to figures 1 and 2 and consequently only the differences will be described. In addition like reference numerals have been used for like features.

In this embodiment the backwash supply pump means and specifically the backwash impellor 28' are not connected to the main pump 12 and impellor 14. Instead a separate motor 40 is drivingly connected to the backwash supply impellor 28' via a shaft 44. In this way the main pump and backwash pump are not drivingly interconnected and are entirely separate.

A controller 42 is connected to the main pump motor 18 and also to backwash motor 40. Preferably the controller 42 maintains a relationship between the rotational speed of the two motors 18,40 such that as the main motor 18 increases speed, the backwashing motor 40 speed is also increased. In this way as the main pump impellor 14 rotational speed increases, possibly as a result reduced resistance at the pump outlet 8, the overall flow of working fluid through the assembly 7' will increase. This increases the likelihood of the filter screen assembly 4 becoming blocked since more entrained particles and debris will be drawn into the filter assembly 4. However since the back wash motor 40 speed will also be increased by the controller 42, the flow of backwashing fluid and backwashing of the filter screen assembly 4 will also be increased. This increased backwashing will offset the increased amount of entrained particles and debris drawn into the filter as a result of the increased flow.

The controller 42 in this embodiment provides in this arrangement a functional connection between the main pump

-11-

and backwashing assembly 29. This functional connection arranged and providing the means so that in use the tendency for an increase in main pump output 8 flow resistance, and so decrease in main pump output flow C, to
5 cause an increase in fluid flow to the backwashing assembly 29 is offset. The functional connection and arrangement furthermore preferably providing that in response to a decrease in main pump output 8 flow C there is a decrease in backwashing flow F and similarly that in response to an
10 increase in main pump output 8 flow C there is an increase in backwashing flow F.

By fine tuning the relationship between the motor 18,40 provided by the controller 42 the system can be optimised and the required degree of backwashing and
15 clearance of debris and entrained particles from the filter screen assembly 4 can be maintained under varied operating conditions to keep the filter screen assembly 4 clear and unobstructed.

Although this embodiment is slightly more complicated
20 than that of figure 1, and requires a further motor 18, it has the further advantage that within the combined pump and filter unit and system 7' the backwashing and pump sections are entirely separate and unconnected. Therefore whilst the backwashing will vary with changes in the pumping section
25 12 as required, both the pumping section 12 and backwashing will have no effect on each other. With the previous embodiment since the main pump impellor 14 and backwashing pump impellor 28 have a common drive, increased load on the main pump impellor 14 will slow down the backwashing
30 pump impellor 28.

This second embodiment also has the advantage that the variation of the backwashing in response to changes in the operation of the main pump can be better optimised and adjusted with more control via the controller 42. In
35 particular different relationships between the amount of

-12-

backwashing for an the main pump speed can be used for different parts of the operating range. In other words a non-constant and/or non-linear relationship can be used using the controller 42 and separate motors 18,40.

5 Furthermore further transducers monitoring the operation of the assembly 7' and pressures could be incorporated with the controller 42 to provide yet further control.

In either of the systems 7,7' shown in the figures the backwashing assembly 29 could be connected to the backwashing impellor 28 and/or to the main pump impellor and/or to the motors 18, 40. By such connection a more direct and reliable rotation of the backwashing assembly 29 could be provided than is the case with relying on the discharge from the nozzles to rotate the assembly 29.

10

15 It will also be appreciated that although these systems are shown and described as simply drawing in fluid from a region 6 surrounding the system 7,7' in alternative embodiments further conduit means could be arranged to duct the fluid to the filter screen assembly 4.

20 In the above embodiments the backwashing pump means 31 has been described as being of an axial flow type. It will be appreciated though that in other embodiments the backwashing pump and backwashing impellor 28 could be of a radial flow, centrifugal type.

25 The backwashing assembly 29 has also been described as including a number of nozzles 26 for directing the backwashing flow F to clear the filter screen assembly 4. It will be appreciated that these nozzles 26 could be of any known conventional type used in backwashing assemblies.

30 Preferably however the nozzles 26 are made from an elastomer which defines an orifice through which a jet of fluid is discharged. In this way due to the resilience of the elastomer material the orifice can open to allow any remaining debris particles to pass through and so prevent

35 blocking of the nozzles 26. Such a nozzle 26 made from an

-13-

elastomer is described in GB 2,293,333. The number of individual nozzles 26 could also be amalgamated and replaced with one large nozzle in the form essentially of a slit to provide a single wide but thin jet. Such a slit
5 like nozzle is simpler to manufacture than a series of nozzles 26 and ensures that a more uniform jet and flow F of backwashing fluid is directed at the backwashing screen assembly 4.

10 Two further embodiments corresponding to those shown in figures 1 and 3, but incorporating such alternatives as are described above are shown in figures 4 and 5.

In figures 4 and 5 like reference numerals have been used for the like features shown in figures 1 and 3 and the
15 arrangements are generally the same as the previous embodiments. The arrangement 7'' of figure 4 corresponds generally to the embodiment of figure 2, whilst the arrangement 7''' of figure 5 corresponds generally to the embodiment of figure 3 and includes a separate backwashing
20 motor 40. The backwashing means 31' and backwashing impellor 28'' however are of a radial flow type comprising radial vanes 50 which are arranged to draw in backwashing fluid from the internal filter chamber 20 through an inlet 52 and propels the backwashing fluid radially outwardly to
25 backwashing nozzles 28''. The backwashing impellor 28'' including the vanes 50 is shown in more detail figure 6, and is generally similar to the centrifugal radial flow main pump impellor 14. Such radial flow pumps are generally well known in the art. Furthermore the filter nozzles 28''
30 comprise a single axially extending thin slot which extends along the axial length of the rail members 24a, 24b. Such a slit nozzle 28'' provides in use a jet of backwashing fluid flow in the form of a wide sheet like jet F' which is directed at and over the axial length of the filter screen
35 assembly 4.

-14-

The illustrated embodiments shown in the figures and described above show dual pump arrangements having dual pump rotors which achieve the offsetting advantage discussed above.

5 Other ways of achieving a related offset may be devised in terms of flow control means providing a relationship between the output flows of the pump assembly to its main output and to its subsidiary backwashing function.

10

Amongst other modifications which could be made in the above embodiments are the following :

- a) The use of various different kind of pumps including positive displacement as well as centrifugal pumps;
- 15 b) The use of entirely separate pump units or separate pump units having a common drive;
- c) The use of the invention in relation to gas filtration as well as for liquid filtration; and the use of alternative arrangements for backwashing and indeed
- 20 alternative systems for filter clearing or cleaning other than backwashing itself, whether in combination with backwashing or not.

-15-

Claims

1 A combined pump and filter assembly comprising in flow series:-

- 5 a) an inlet in communication with a source of fluid and arranged in use to admit a flow of fluid from said source,
- 10 b) a filter assembly which is adapted in use to filter the flow of fluid admitted through said inlet and to obstruct any debris entrained within the fluid
- c) a main pump which is connected to a main pump drive,
- 15 d) a main outlet which is connected to the main pump and through which fluid admitted through the inlet and filter assembly is discharged by operation of the main pump as a main output flow,

the assembly also including a backwashing means which is
20 supplied with a flow of backwashing fluid and which is arranged, in use, for backwashing the filter to in use remove any debris from the filter;

characterised in that the pump and filter assemblies are combined into a single unit, and that there is a
25 backwashing pump which is arranged, in use, to supply backwashing fluid to the backwashing means, the backwashing pump and main pump are functionally connected so that in use the tendency for an increase in pump output flow resistance to cause an increase in fluid flow to the
30 backwashing assembly is offset.

2 A combined pump and filter assembly as claimed in claim 1 in which the backwashing pump is drivingly connected to the main pump and drive.

35

-16-

3 A combined pump and filter assembly as claimed in
claim 1 in which backwashing pump is drivingly connected to
a backwashing drive which is separate to the main pump
drive, the backwashing drive and main pump drive are
5 connected to a control means which maintains a relationship
between the outputs of the main pump and the backwashing
pump and offsets the tendency for an increase in the main
pump output resistance to cause an increase in fluid flow
to the backwashing assembly

10

4 A combined pump and filter assembly as claimed in any
preceding claim in which an inlet to the backwashing pump
is disposed on a suction side of the main pump so that in
use the backwashing flow is drawn from the suction side of
15 the main pump.

5 A combined pump and filter assembly comprising
backwashing means for the filter assembly and comprising
means for offsetting the tendency for an increase in pump
20 output flow resistance to cause an increase in fluid flow
to the backwashing assembly.

6 A combined pump and filter assembly as claimed in
claim 5 in which the means for offsetting the tendency for
25 increased flow to the backwashing assembly to occur is
provided by the use of dual pump means for the main pump
output and the backwashing function.

7 A combined pump and filter assembly as claimed in
30 claim 6 in which the dual pump means are drivingly
connected to a common drive.

8 A combined pump and filter assembly as claimed in
claim 7 in which the dual pump means are coaxially disposed
35 and a shaft drivingly interconnects the dual pump means to

-17-

a common drive means.

9 A combined pump and filter assembly as claimed in
claim 6 in which each of the pumps of the dual pump means
5 are drivingly connected to separate independent drive
means, the independent drive means being connected to a
control means which maintains a relationship between the
outputs of the dual pump means and provides the means for
offsetting the tendency for an increase in the main pump
10 output resistance to cause an increase in fluid flow to the
backwashing assembly.

10 A combined pump and filter assembly as claimed in any
preceding claim in which the pump and filter assembly are
15 combined into a single unit.

11 A combined pump and filter assembly as claimed in any
preceding claim in which the filter assembly, and pump are
arranged in flow series, the assembly comprising a main
20 pump to provide a main outlet flow from a pressure side of
the main pump, and the backwashing means being arranged so
that a supply of fluid for the backwashing means is
provided from a suction side of the main pump.

25 12 A combined pump and filter assembly as claimed in any
preceding claim in which means are provided to increase the
backwashing flow in response to an increase in the pump
output flow.

30 13 A method of operating a pump which is adapted to
drive a filter and backwashing assembly wherein dual output
facilities are provided by said pump, the method including
the step of arranging and operating the pump so that an
increase in flow resistance in one output of the pump
35 causes a less than a proportionate increase in fluid flow

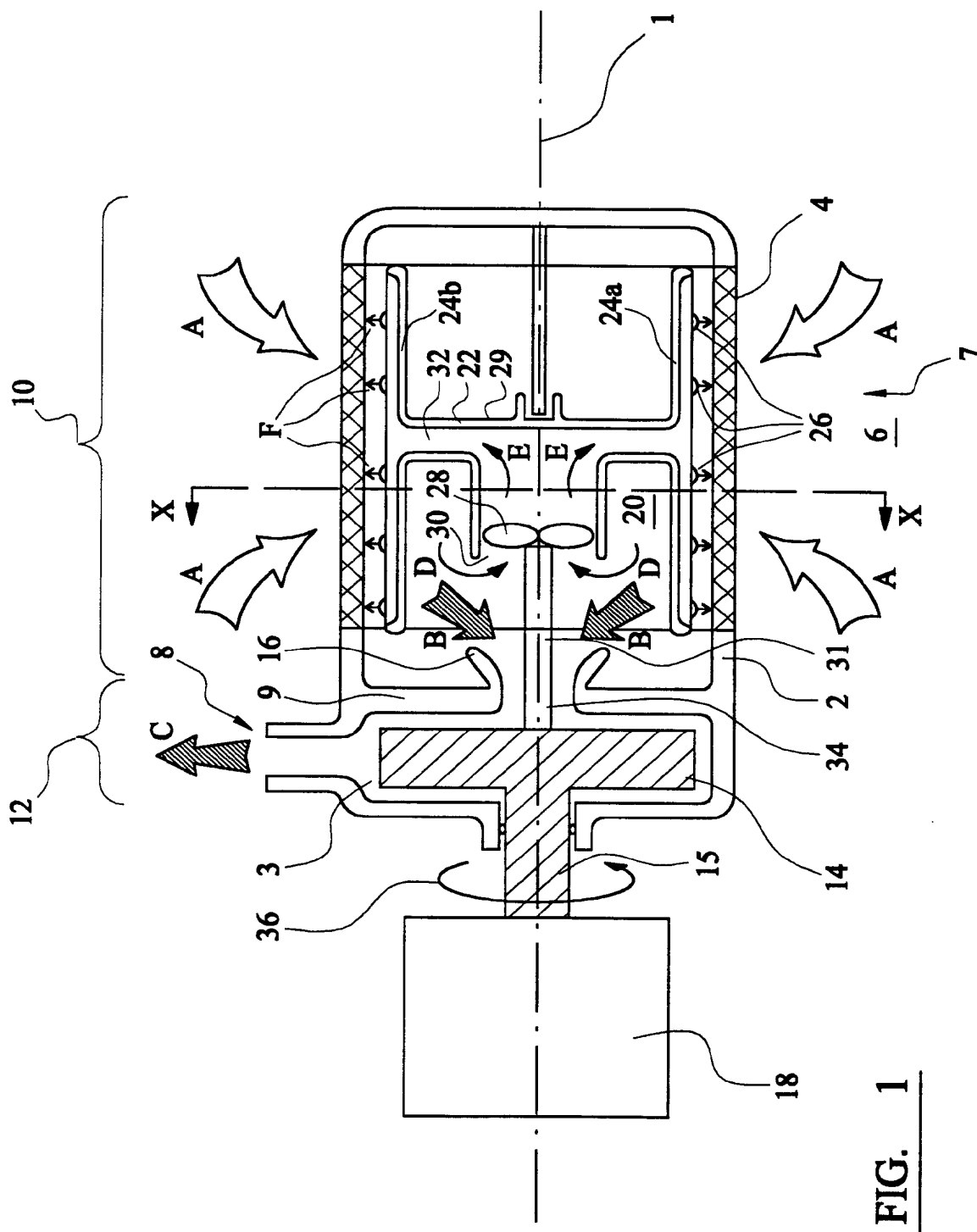
-18-

to the other output of the pump, the latter being the output adapted for the connection to the backwashing assembly.

5 14 A method according to claim 11 wherein said method of operating the pump comprises providing dual pumping means having at least a degree of independence of operation whereby a reduction in flow output from one portion of the pump due to flow resistance is accompanied by less than a
10 proportionate corresponding increase in output of the other pump function.

15 15 A method of operating a combined pump and filter assembly comprising a pump and filter assembly arranged in flow series and backwashing means for backwashing the filter assembly, the method including the step of arranging and operating the combined pump and filter assembly so that in response to an increase in output flow from the combined assembly a flow of fluid to the backwashing means is
20 maintained at at least substantially the same level.

25 16 A method as claimed in any one of claims 10 to 12 in which in response to an increase in output flow from the pump a flow of fluid to the backwashing means is increased.



-2/5-

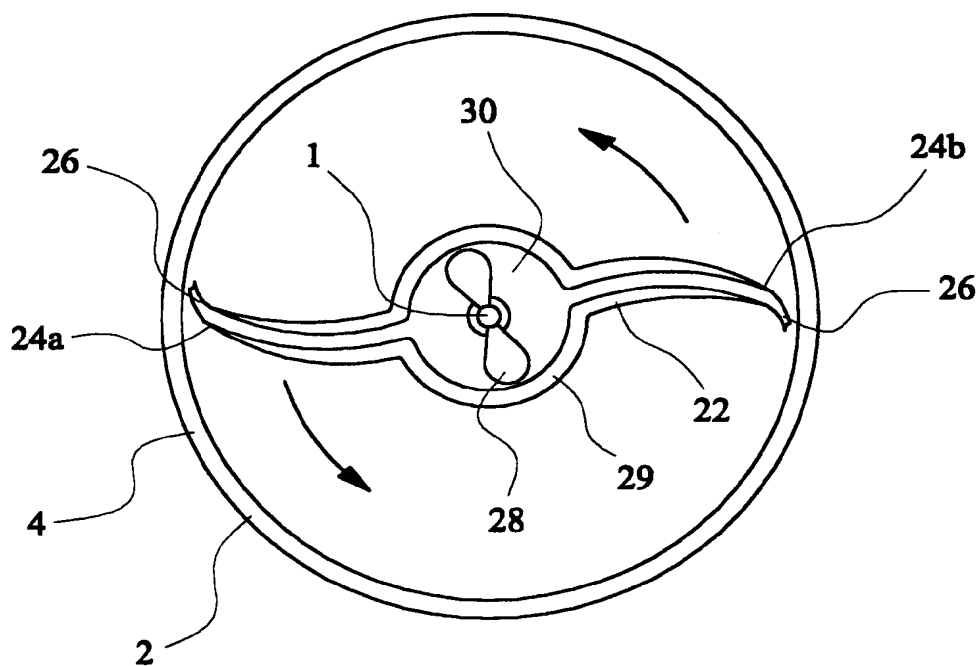


FIG. 2

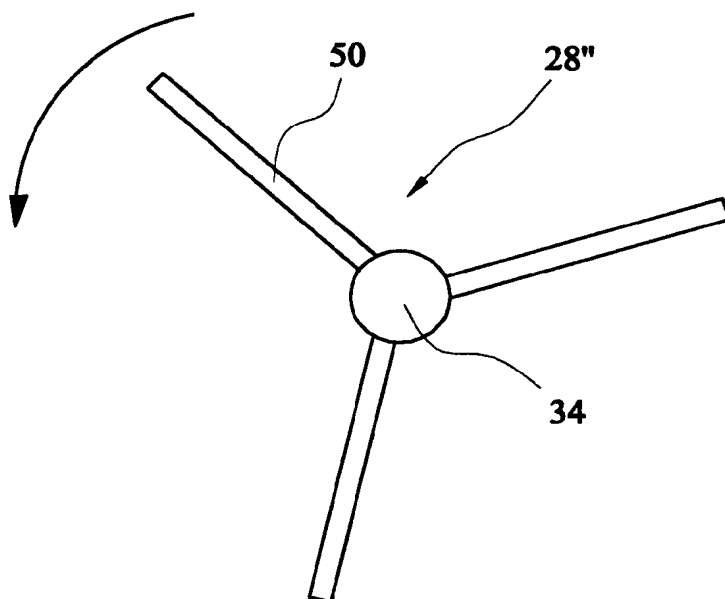
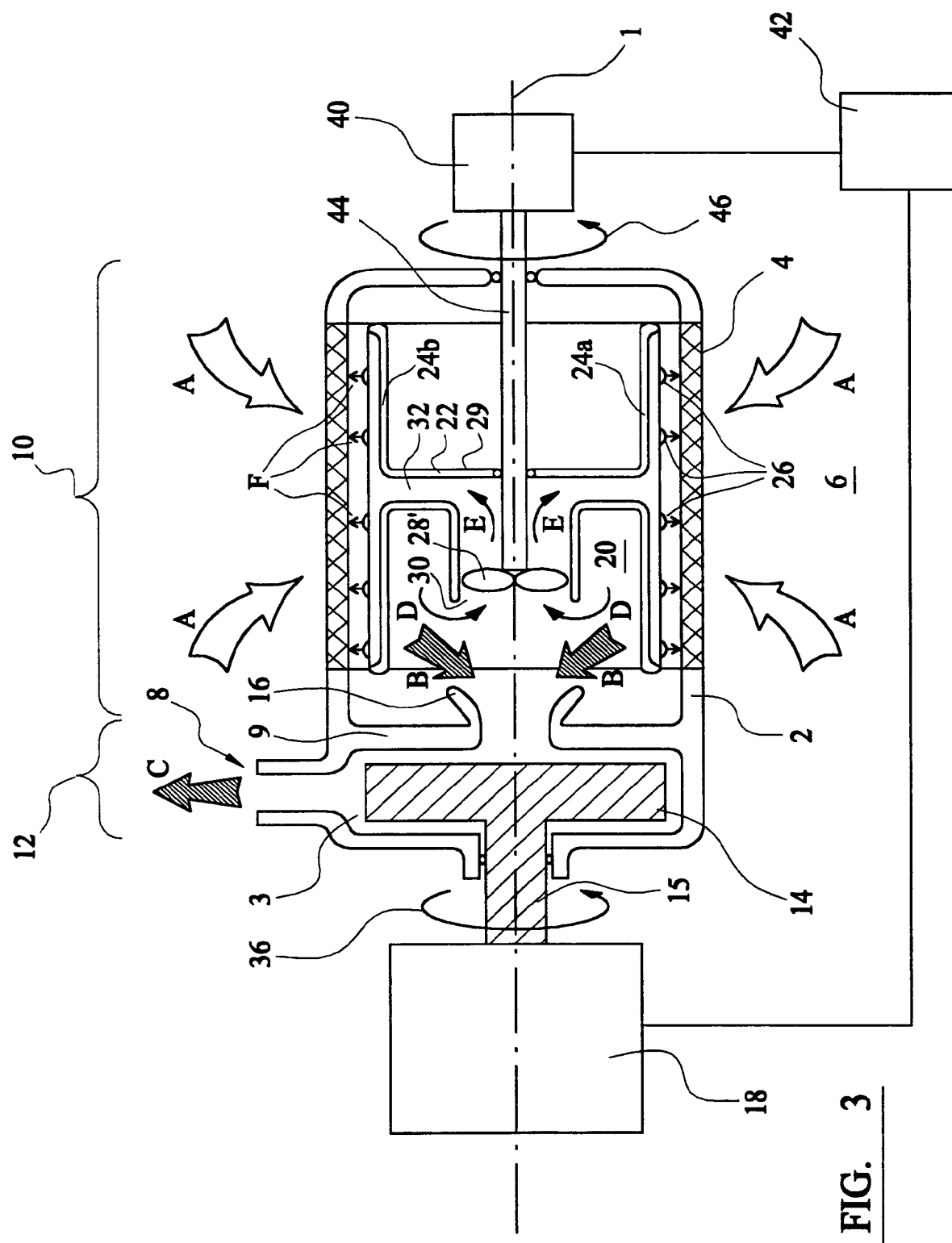


FIG. 6



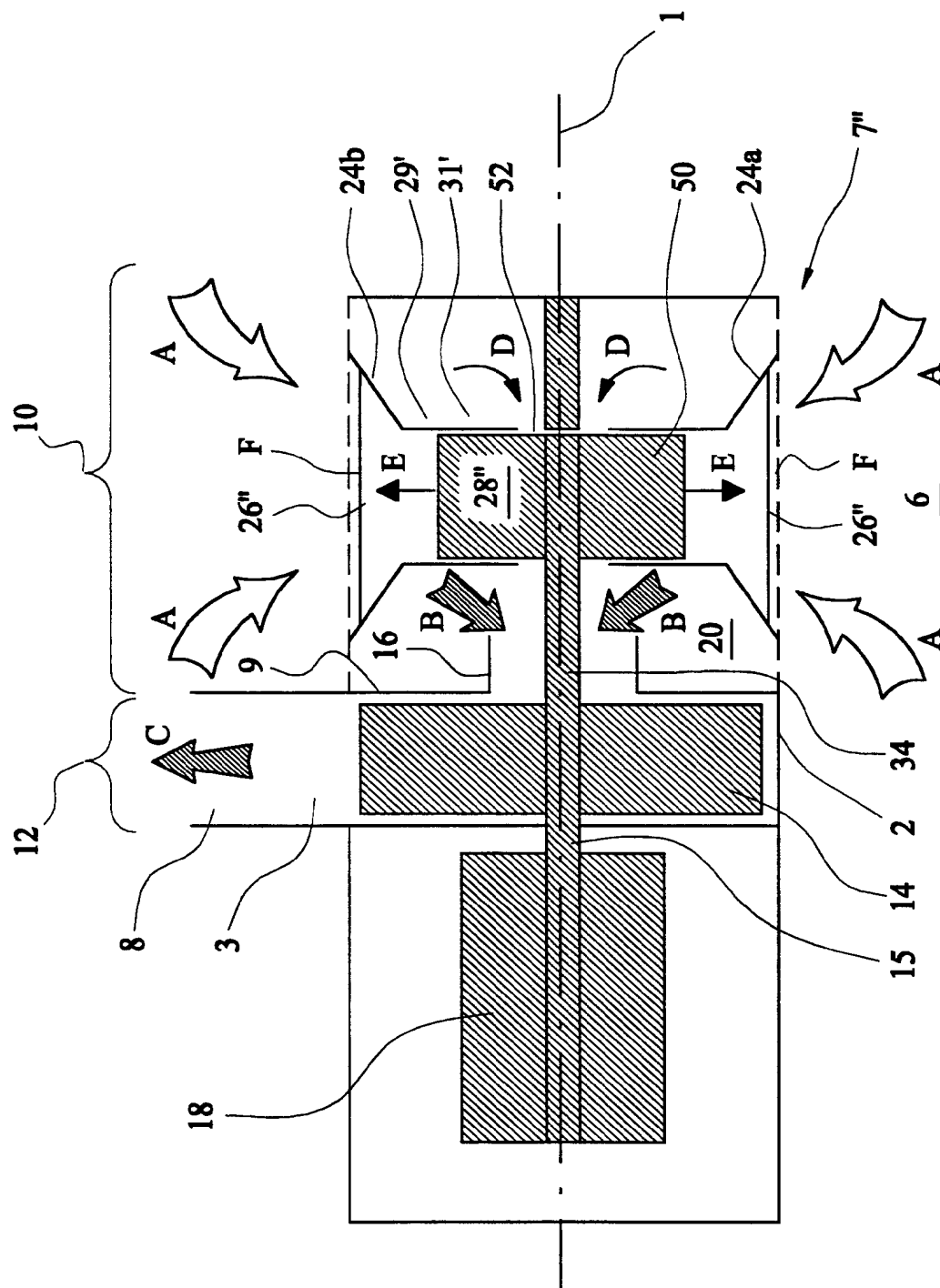


FIG. 4

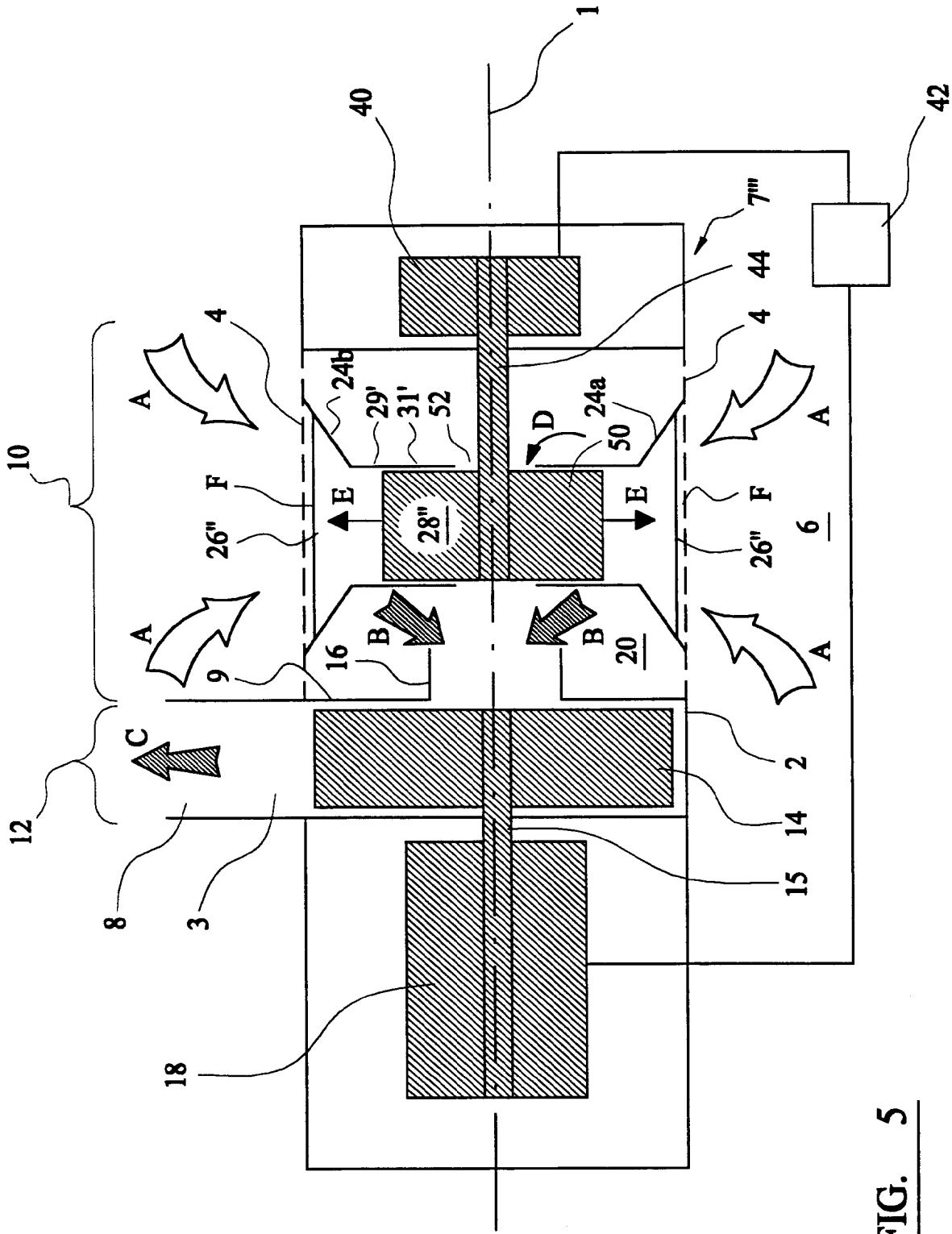


FIG. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Interr. 1st Application No

PCT/GB 00/01109

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 7 B01D29/11 B01D29/68 A01K63/04 B01D35/26

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 B01D A01K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 3 574 509 A (SCHMID JOHN H ET AL) 13 April 1971 (1971-04-13) the whole document	1, 3, 5, 13-16
A	DE 195 10 686 A (LINCOLN ELECTRIC CO) 9 November 1995 (1995-11-09) the whole document	1, 3, 5, 13-16
A	GB 2 293 333 A (HOSFORD JAMES PETER) 27 March 1996 (1996-03-27) cited in the application the whole document	1, 5, 13-16
A	US 3 840 123 A (MC CLURE C) 8 October 1974 (1974-10-08) the whole document	1, 5, 13-16

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

30 May 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

14/06/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA
 European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
 Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
 Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Hilt, D

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 00/01109

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 3574509 A	13-04-1971	CA 956247 A CH 525019 A DE 2006685 A FI 55118 B FR 2034759 A GB 1280607 A NL 7002064 A SE 372892 B	15-10-1974 15-07-1972 10-09-1970 28-02-1979 18-12-1970 05-07-1972 18-08-1970 20-01-1975
DE 19510686 A	09-11-1995	CA 2144921 A US 5565012 A	26-09-1995 15-10-1996
GB 2293333 A	27-03-1996	NONE	
US 3840123 A	08-10-1974	US 3926804 A	16-12-1975